9. Dr. K.G. Krishnamurthy,
Joint Adviser (Social),
Planning Commission.

10. Dr. R.S. Rana,
Director, National Bureau
of Genetic Resources.

11. Prof. B.M. Johri,
Formerly Professor,
Delhi University.

12. Shri Rameshwar Dutt,
Advocate,
Delhi High Court.

XIX. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College

1. Shri J.K. Sharma,
Formerly Director,
Administrative Staff,
College of India.

2. Dr. D.C. Joshi,
Head & Dean,
Faculty of Education,
Jamia Millia Islamia.

3. Shri T.T. Joseph,
Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Delhi Administration.

4. Dr. Smt. Satbir Silas,
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration.

5. Dr. A.T. Dodani,
Consultant, Voluntary
Health Association of India.

6. Dr. Amitabh Kundu,
Centre of Regional Development,
Jawaharlal Nehru University.

7. Smt. Sobhana Bharatiya,
Managing Director,
Hindustan Times.

8. Dr. Usha Srivastava,
Institute of Child Development.

9. Dr. P.B. Vyas,
Medical Practitioner.

10. Shri Dushyant Kumar Issar.
Journalist.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Running in Two Shifts

3435. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi running in two shifts;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties of students as a result thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce two-shift system in other Kendriya Vidyalayas of the Country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Nine.

(b) and (c). Naturally the system has both advantages and disadvantages. On the request of parents, transfers of some stu-

dents were ordered on grounds of difficulties regarding health, residence transport or to put brothers and sisters in the same shift.

(d) and (e). The second shift has been introduced experimentally in nine schools as a pilot project only.

Educating the Masses about Diseases

3436. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to encourage the voluntary bodies and health care organisations for educating the people on prevention of dreaded diseases relating to heart and cancer; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Central Health Education Bureau distributes various health education materials to voluntary organisations on demand, and also helps them in such activities. Under National Cancer Control Programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs in provided to eligible Non. Govt. Organisations for health education and early detection activities in cancer.

Eco-Mark Labels

3437. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a scheme to issue 'Eco.- Mark' labels to industrial products by April 1992, which will be deemed environment friendly and cause either minimum or no pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name of products;

(c) the criteria being adopted for issuing of 'Eco-mark' labels and the issuing authority thereof;

(d) whether the food additives containing artificial colours and flavours put adverse effect on human health;

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government propose such scheme for food items, food preservatives and additives also; and

(g) if so, the details there and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government have identified sixteen categories of consumer product to be taken up in the Friendly Products and for which criteria for ECOMARK are being decided. The criteria are expected to be such as to identify products which cause comparatively less environment harm than otherwise. The draft criteria for these products are likely to be finalised by April 1992. The products identified are:

(i) Soaps and detergents.

(ii) Plastics

(iii) Food items such as Edible Oils, Tea, Coffee, Baby food, processed foods Beverages.

(vi) Papers (Fine paper, Sanitary Papers, News Print, etc)

(v)Textiles, diapers etc.